UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/614
24 July 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN HAITI

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in the context of paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 975 (1995) of 30 January 1995, by which the Council decided "to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) for a period of six months, that is until 31 July 1995". It will be recalled that, in pursuance of paragraph 13 of that resolution, I submitted to the Security Council, on 13 April 1995, a progress report on the deployment of UNMIH and on the transition from the multinational force in Haiti to UNMIH (S/1995/305). It will also be recalled that, in paragraph II of resolution 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994, the Council established "the objective of completing UNMIH's mission, in cooperation with the constitutional Government of Haiti, not later than February 1996".

## II. UNMIH OPERATIONS

2. In resolution 975 (1995), the Security Council requested me to ensure that the force level of UNMIH was suited to the tasks of the Mission and was kept under constant review. By the end of June 1995, the strength of the military component was 6,065, with 4,864 operational personnel and 1,201 support personnel (see annexes I and II). The troop level has slightly exceeded the authorized strength owing to the rotation of some national contingents, but will return to its authorized level. UNMIH will receive a 200-strong infantry battalion from Djibouti in August and September 1995. When it rotates in September, the Bangladeshi contingent will be reduced in strength from 1,050 to 850. At the end of June, the strength of the civilian police component was 847 (see annex III). UNMIH also had 191 international staff, 240 local staff and 19 United Nations Volunteers.

3. On 30 May 1995, my Special Representative, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, briefed the Security Council on the main developments in Haiti after the transition from the multinational force as well as on UNMIH's deployment and operations (see attached map). Since the transition, UNMIH has provided security throughout Haiti. The overall situation has continued to be generally stable, as evidenced by the recent successful holding in Haiti of the General Assembly of the

Organization of American States (OAS) and other international meetings, visits to the provinces by high-level national and international officials and the elections of 25 June.

4. UNMIH has completed deployment to its operational locations, and its Mission headquarters has been fully established. In addition to the camps taken over from the multinational force at Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haïtien, UNMIH now has fully operational camps at Gonaïves, Les Cayes, St-Marc, Jacmel and Jérémie. The remaining camps at Port-de-Paix, Ouanaminthe and Hinche will be located in existing buildings that do not require extensive alteration. All UNMIH's civilian police (CIVPOL) offices have now been set up throughout the country.

5. Civil affairs activities have included projects providing assistance to Electricité d'Haïti to improve power supply, security to food convoys, the transportation and security of repatriated Haitian refugees, the development of a disaster response training programme, assistance to the Haitian Government with animal immunization and nutrition management programmes, engineering support for public construction projects and the removal, in collaboration with the municipal authorities, of hundreds of wrecked vehicles littering the streets of Port-au-Prince. The military information support team has implemented information campaigns on various issues, including the role of UNMIH, the electoral process, public safety and the Haitian National Police.

6. The UNMIH spokesman keeps the media informed about UNMIH activities. His office also informs the Special Representative, as well as United Nations Headquarters, about the state of public opinion as reflected in the local press and radio networks.

7. As the Mission has evolved, UNMIH military personnel have been confronted with many unforeseen tasks. For example, during the reporting period, they have provided escorts to humanitarian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and to UNMIH logistical convoys, assumed prison guard duties in Cap-Haïtien and Gonaïves for more than a month following riots and disturbances, undertaken harbour patrols following the departure of the United States Coast Guard and maintained a presence in the national penitentiary and in some of the Port-au-Prince police stations.

8. UNMIH's CIVPOL accompany, encourage and guide the work of both the Interim Public Security Force and the Haitian National Police, and provide the latter with on-the-job training; these tasks are accomplished mainly by the French-speaking CIVPOL contingents. It must be pointed out that their resources are strained to the limit. Financial resources have not permitted the recruitment of enough interpreters to cover the needs of the police or the military component of UNMIH.

9. CIVPOL has also had to undertake such unanticipated tasks as firearm training for some 200 officers of the ministerial security force, and security surveys of the facilities of a number of government ministries and of the National Commission for Truth and Justice. CIVPOL also coordinates the delivery of food for prisoners nationwide and helps to provide prison security.

10. My Special Representative, accompanied by the Commander of the military component of UNMIH, Major-General Joseph Kinzer, and the Commander of the civilian police component, Chief Superintendent Neil Pouliot, is received at least once a week by President Aristide to review issues related to the Mission's mandate. My Special Representative also meets regularly with the Prime Minister and members of his Cabinet. He and senior UNMIH officials keep in close contact with political leaders, members of the business community, representatives of the various churches and grass-roots organizations.

11. A delegation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) visited UNMIH at the beginning of May and was briefed extensively about the administrative, logistical and financial aspects of the Mission. The delegation's attention was drawn in particular to the fact that the majority of the Mission's vehicles are not suitable for the terrain or are in poor condition. The delegation was also advised that the Mission is hampered by an insufficient number of interpreters and was informed of the difficulties encountered in mounting an efficient communications system.

## III. ELECTIONS AND POLITICAL SITUATION

12. In compliance with paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 940 (1994), UNMIH assisted the legitimate constitutional authorities of Haiti in establishing an environment conducive to the organization of free and fair legislative elections. In accordance with the division of labour agreed upon by the United Nations and OAS, UNMIH also provided the Haitian Provisional Electoral Council with logistical and financial assistance, while the OAS Electoral Observation Mission, in close cooperation with UNMIH and the International Civilian Mission (MICIVIH), organized and led the observation of the elections on 25 June 1995.

13. UNMIH's military and civilian police components assisted in maintaining security throughout the election period. In the aftermath of the elections, UNMIH helped to ensure security of electoral material at several locations during the counting process and during its transport to the departmental election offices.

14. The United Nations Electoral Assistance Team provided technical expertise to the Provisional Electoral Council, at both the national and the departmental levels, in such areas as logistical planning and organization of the elections and distribution of electoral materials; budget estimates; preparation of technical documentation; registration of candidates; and polling and counting.

15. From the outset, the Provisional Electoral Council worked to a very tight schedule, and all those involved in the electoral process were concerned throughout that delays or changes in the calendar might adversely affect the organization of the elections. The Provisional Electoral Council extended the deadline for voter registration three times, from 17 to 30 April, then to 31 May, and again to 3 June. In some areas, registration was still under way as late as one week before polling day. As a result, it was not possible to obtain reliable voter registration figures for the preparation of ballots; at the last minute, UNMIH was asked to produce large numbers of photocopied ballots locally.

As for candidate registration, the complicated selection system and the large number of applications led to several modifications in the final list of candidates, even after its scheduled printing date of 15 May. This resulted in many errors in the ballots. The training of polling officers was of necessity limited because they were recruited late; moreover, the decision regarding the counting systems to be used was taken only one week before polling day. Delays in paying the Provisional Electoral Council workers presented an additional difficulty.

16. The municipal and local elections and the first round of the legislative elections were held, as scheduled, on 25 June. By comparison with past elections, voters enjoyed unprecedented security and, despite the traditional lack of interest in such elections, turned out in reasonable numbers. On the whole, election day was peaceful and the level of violence that some had feared did not materialize. A few incidents did occur, however. A candidate for the Chamber of Deputies was killed and a polling station official in a Port-au-Prince suburb was attacked. Other instances of violence included the burning of electoral material and offices, and demonstrations and threats against electoral officials.

17. Organizational problems prevented many Haitians from voting. A number of polling stations opened late, did not open at all, or were relocated unannounced. An undetermined number of legitimate candidates were omitted from the ballots, leading in some places to demonstrations and to the cancellation of the vote. A number of ballots and tally sheets reportedly disappeared or were destroyed. Allegations of fraud and some intimidation were levelled, and there were numerous complaints of irregularities.

18. The Secretary-General of OAS, who was present in Haiti at the time of the elections, issued a statement that day declaring that "from all indications, electors were able to exercise their franchise freely". The OAS Electoral Observation Mission has since published several interim reports. In its report on the 25 June elections, released by the OAS Secretary-General on 13 July, the Observation Mission concluded that the elections had "established a foundation which, although shaky, provides the basis for further positive progress towards the continuing evolution of an increasingly peaceful democracy in Haiti". The Mission expressed the hope that "all of those involved in future elections will profit from the mistakes and problems which arose during the course of this election and will continue to build on the positive aspects in the interests of Haiti and its people".

19. Even before the publication of the results, the elections drew strong criticism from Haitian political leaders. The Lavalas platform considered that mistakes and irregularities had not been directed at any single party and that, consequently, the credibility of the electoral process itself was not affected. Most other political parties held the opposite view, demanding that new elections be held in the constituencies where irregularities had been documented or, in some cases, that the 25 June elections be annulled. The Provisional Electoral Council eventually agreed to complementary elections in some constituencies. Following the publication of preliminary partial election results, however, virtually all non-Lavalas political parties have threatened to boycott these, as well as second-round elections.

20. My Special Representative has been in close contact with all concerned. On his initiative, several meetings have been held with the Provisional Electoral Council President and his colleagues, with political leaders and with representatives of foreign Governments and international organizations in order to encourage a continuation of the political process aimed at bringing Haiti out of crisis and returning it to the democratic community of nations.

## IV. SECURITY SITUATION

21. Since the transition from the multinational force to UNMIH, the security situation in Haiti has continued to improve, particularly in Port-au-Prince. The sense of insecurity expressed by the Haitian people has abated markedly as a result of the improving efficiency of the national and international security forces.

22. Since my last report (S/1995/305), there have been few cases of violence presumed to be politically motivated. Motives for the assassination of several former officers of the Haitian armed forces and of a former senior airline official in the past six months have not yet been established and are still being investigated.

23. The number of vigilante killings, which had surged in February and March of this year, has dropped significantly. President Aristide's call to vigilante groups to cooperate with the police, UNMIH's radio messages and direct contacts with these groups, and increased public confidence in UNMIH's and the Interim Public Security Force's capacity to counter criminal activity, have contributed to this decrease.

24. Common crime, which peaked in the first quarter of 1995 as the multinational force decreased its presence prior to the transition to UNMIH, has levelled off since the beginning of the mission (see annex IV). It remains, however, a primary concern of UNMIH. Humanitarian aid convoys and warehouses have continued to be targeted by organized gangs, particularly in the seaport area of the capital and in the north of the country. UNMIH's provision of escorts to such convoys has considerably lowered the number of attacks.

25. The threat to the security of UNMIH personnel remains low. Extremist elements appear unwilling to challenge the Mission.

## V. HAITIAN SECURITY FORCES

26. UNMIH's presence and activities have clearly made a significant contribution to the relative security enjoyed by the Haitian people. However, as the new members of the Haitian National Police take up their duties in the country's cities and villages, and as the Interim Public Security Force becomes more assertive, Haitians themselves will progressively assume direct and sole responsibility for law and order in the country. As reiterated in the statement of the President of the Security Council on 24 April 1995 (S/PRST/1995/20), while UNMIH's presence is intended to assist the Haitian Government in sustaining a secure and stable environment, the early deployment of a permanent

and effective police force by the Haitian authorities is central to Haiti's long-term stability. For that reason, I have recently joined the Presidents of Haiti and the United States of America in their calls for support of the expansion of the national police force and an acceleration of its training.

27. The Interim Public Security Force, consisting of some 3,300 screened and quickly retrained former military personnel as well as 900 other trainees, is gradually being replaced by the new Haitian National Police. The remainder of the "Forces armées d'Haïti" was demobilized and offered a six-month retraining programme organized by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). A number of specialized security units, such as the Presidential Guard, the Ministerial Security Unit, the Court Security Unit, the Seaport Security Unit and the Airport Security Unit have been, or are being, set up. The creation of other services, such as coastal and border patrols, is under consideration.

28. The first two classes of the Haitian National Police have now completed their training. The first group of 361 cadets, joined by 48 Haitian police officers trained in Canada, was deployed on 12 June in the Département du Nord and in the capital. A second group of 357 cadets was fielded on 10 July in the Département de l'Artibonite and in the capital. CIVPOL is providing on-the-job training to the new police officers, who are warmly welcomed by the population. UNMIH CIVPOL and military personnel are providing management support to the Director-General of the Haitian Police.

29. The new police officers have been equipped with uniforms, hand-held radios, sidearms, batons and handcuffs. Each police station is to be provided with rifles, shotguns and vehicles. A number of vehicles used by international police monitor contingents during the multinational force phase have been transferred to the Haitian National Police, though most are already out of service. The Haitian Government, anxious to give the new police force the means to perform its functions, is considering buying vehicles to fill the gap. Funding for the equipment for the police stations and individual gear for the next groups of police officers to be deployed is not yet assured. The United Nations Trust Fund for the Haitian Police will be used to supplement the Haitian Government's effort. So far, Japan has contributed US$ 3 million and the Republic of Korea US$ 200,000 to this Fund. I earnestly hope that other Member States will contribute to this worthwhile undertaking.

30. The Haitian National Police training programme was recently expanded. The Government of Haiti has accepted a proposal that the next classes of Police Academy cadets be sent to the United States to complete the second half of their training programme. The first such group (i.e. the third class of the new Police Academy) left Haiti on 28 June. With this accelerated programme, the number of police officers trained and deployed by the end of February 1996 should reach around 6,000.

31. It has been estimated that Haiti needs a police force of some 7,000 officers. However, salaries offered to the new police graduates are high by local standards, equipment must be acquired and maintenance services secured. In addition, all police stations in the country have to be rehabilitated.

President Aristide has commissioned a study to determine Haiti's policing requirements and to evaluate the costs to the country.

32. Each time a group of Haitian National Police graduates is deployed, a corresponding number of the Interim Public Security Force is demobilized, beginning with the least satisfactory performers. In May, CIVPOL carried out its first monthly performance evaluation of the Interim Public Security Force on a nationwide basis, in consultation with the Interim Public Security Force commanders. Demobilized Interim Public Security Force members may enrol in the IOM retraining programme (see para. 27 above), and most have taken advantage of this opportunity.

33. Some Interim Public Security Force personnel have been temporarily retained and trained as prison guards. From 29 May to 13 July, the United Nations provided initial training to three groups of 180, 188 and 60 male and female guards, selected mainly from Interim Public Security Force personnel (288 Interim Public Security Force and 140 non-Interim Public Security Force trainees). UNMIH's CIVPOL and military police will help assess the performance of these guards for the purpose of selecting permanent prison guards scheduled to receive in-depth training by the end of the year.

## VI. JUDICIAL AND PENAL SYSTEMS

34. A penal reform programme, prepared by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat and jointly funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and USAID, provides for a system of registration of prisoners, establishment of a penal administration system, training of prison wardens and renovation of certain detention centres. Six out of 15 prisons are now being rehabilitated, including the national penitentiary.

35. In June, a national penitentiary administration was created and its director appointed. Recruitment is proceeding for the remainder of the headquarters staff. Faced with increasing overcrowding in the detention centres, the Justice Minister is planning to build, with the assistance of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), a new penitentiary that could initially house 1,000 detainees.

36. It will be recalled that the Security Council has underlined the importance of establishing an effective judicial system in Haiti. Personnel training and retraining are crucial to making the changes that are needed to allow improvement in the performance of the judiciary.

37. A United Nations project for the training of prosecutors, in coordination with a USAID project, started on 3 July at the new Justice Academy (École de la Magistrature), which was inaugurated that same day. The instructors are Haitian legal professionals, including seven lawyers who have undergone a brief training course at the Justice Academy in Bordeaux, France. The Justice Minister plans to open the Haitian Justice Academy to students in October 1995, with technical assistance to be provided by France.

38. Another priority is infrastructure and equipment. The offices and courthouses of the Ministry of Justice must be renovated or rebuilt. There is a lack of vehicles, computers and communications equipment. Canada has undertaken to restore all 14 provincial civil tribunals (Tribunaux civils and parquets) and provide them with office equipment.

39. The National Commission for Truth and Justice was inaugurated in my presence on 30 March 1995 and its work has been supported by a preparatory project financed by UNDP. The Commission has received a CAN$ 350,000 contribution from Canada, and is seeking additional funds from other donors. MICIVIH provides technical assistance to the Commission and may also recruit consultants to help it to accomplish its tasks. The Commission has begun to dispatch teams of investigators throughout the country to collect information on complaints of human rights violations during the period from 29 September 1991 to 15 October 1994 and to carry out in-depth investigations of certain cases. Its report is expected towards the end of 1995.

## VII. DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

40. It will be recalled that, in the statement by its President on 24 April 1995 (S/PRST/1995/20), the Security Council welcomed my decision to coordinate UNMIH's peace-keeping mission with development activities, in a manner consistent with its mandate, to help the Government of Haiti to strengthen its institutions. The Council hoped that would promote closer cooperation of all concerned in Haiti, as well as improve the effectiveness of international support for rebuilding Haiti's economy.

41. With the restoration of constitutional order, dialogue and cooperation between the Government and its development partners have been revived through a series of meetings, needs assessment missions and agreements such as the Haiti emergency programme towards the alleviation of poverty and the emergency economic recovery programme. Some feel, however, that the cooperation activities should move from emergency and ad hoc interventions to strategically planned, programmed and coordinated development interventions with a long-term perspective. UNDP is working with the Office of the Presidency, the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Planning towards this end. Key multilateral financial institutions, IDB, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank have recently re-established or opened offices in Haiti.

42. Despite surprisingly strong revenues in the first half of the 1994/95 fiscal year, a serious resource gap remains. At the Consultative Group follow-up meeting of multilateral agencies and donors in Port-au-Prince on 11 and 12 May 1995, US$ 1.5 billion was identified as committed for the period from October 1994 to the year 2000. In early June, Paris Club creditors agreed to renegotiate Haiti's bilateral debt. A debt reduction of around US$ 77 million was made possible by Haiti's fulfilling the conditions of the standby agreement signed in March with IMF.

43. Since October 1994, aid disbursements of approximately US$ 400 million have been directed mainly to balance-of-payments support, emergency imports, governance and humanitarian assistance. These disbursements have had a limited

impact on employment creation and income generation. As the country's absorptive capacity remains limited, both the Government and the donor community recognized the need for more flexible mechanisms to accelerate the identification and preparation of projects and speed up disbursements. Nine priority sectors have been identified: agriculture and the environment; energy; governance; justice; infrastructure; private sector development; health; education; and poverty alleviation.

44. In the critical area of employment creation, the World Bank has recently granted a US$ 50-million no-interest loan to fund jobs for tens of thousands of Haitians and continues its joint programmes in this area. Another important vehicle for poverty alleviation has been the relaunching of the Fund for Economic and Social Assistance, with financial support of approximately US$ 23 million from the World Bank and IDB.

45. UNDP is focusing on governance, economic growth and poverty eradication and environmental regeneration. Expected disbursements for 1995 amount to US$ 15 million. Efforts in governance aim at strengthening state and local institutions. About a third of UNDP funds are devoted to projects with a direct or indirect impact on economic growth, employment and poverty eradication. In the environmental field, projects are being implemented to control soil erosion and supply water for fish-farming in the central plateau, to stem the deterioration of ecosystems affected by tropical storm "Gordon" in 1994 and to assist the Government, donors, NGOs and grass-roots organizations in the preparation of a national plan of action for the environment.

46. UNDP funds also play an important role as seed money for field interventions by donor countries. For instance, in the framework of the Emergency programme towards the alleviation of poverty, Spain has provided UNDP with US$ 2 million for the implementation of projects in the areas of agriculture, education, job creation and women in development. With funds provided by Japan, a US$ 2 million project is being implemented in Port-de-Paix for the reintegration of refugees and displaced persons. Norway has contributed US$ 0.45 million to UNDP to set up six regional centres for coordination between United Nations agencies, NGOs and civilian authorities at the local level.

47. The Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) in Haiti is focusing on health programme development, including clean water supply, control of communicable diseases (e.g. AIDS), immunization against preventable diseases and maternal and child health. The programme also covers technical cooperation activities to rehabilitate and improve health infrastructure and to develop epidemiology services. The funds obligated for the first half of 1995 for these activities amount to approximately US$ 4.8 million. In close cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), PAHO/WHO launched a national campaign for the eradication of measles. At the end of June 1995, it was estimated that over 3 million children had been immunized. With disbursements close to US$ 10 million in 1995, UNICEF is focusing on a campaign against childhood diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections as well as on nutrition programmes.

48. With a 1995 budget of about US$ 2.5 million, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is implementing reproductive, health and family planning programmes, especially for disadvantaged women and teenagers.

49. The World Food Programme (WFP) encourages agriculture and food production by providing about 8,000 tons of commodities per year to approximately 195,000 beneficiaries. Such assistance will be enhanced by a grant of 18,000 tons of maize by the Government of Argentina to WFP for distribution in Haiti.

50. The United Nations Capital Development Fund is implementing projects in the water and sanitation sector in the Plaine de l'Arcahaie and Cité Soleil, aiming to provide potable water to more than 300,000 people by the end of 1995 at a cost of close to US$ 6 million.

51. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) provides agricultural inputs and seeds, assists in the process of land ownership reform and analyses growth potential and investment opportunities. The budget for these activities is US$ 3.8 million, with contributions from UNDP and the World Bank.

52. In the rural areas of the north-west, a literacy and women's education programme linked to basic health services is being implemented by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and PAHO/WHO. UNESCO has also provided, between November 1994 and April 1995, school kits made with local materials to more than 45,000 school children throughout the country.

53. The UNV programme for Haiti was relaunched in January 1995 and has since grown to over 60 Volunteers with an operational budget of about US$ 2.6 million; the programme concentrates on community-led projects, particularly in education.

54. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) assisted in the repatriation of about 20,400 Haitian refugees from September 1994 to June 1995, involving disbursements of close to US$ 0.5 million.

## VIII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

55. By its resolution 49/239 of 31 March 1995, the General Assembly authorized me to enter into commitments for UNMIH at a rate not to exceed US$ 21,202,240 gross (US$ 20,840,040 net) per month for the period from 1 August to 31 October 1995. This authorization is subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission.

56. Should the Security Council decide to renew the mandate of UNMIH beyond 31 July 1995, the monthly cost of maintaining the Mission until 31 October 1995 will be limited, initially, to the commitment authority contained in General Assembly resolution 49/239. I will report to the General Assembly on the additional requirements needed for the maintenance of the Mission.

57. As at 17 July 1995, unpaid assessed contributions to the UNMIH Special Account amounted to US$ 60 million.

## IX. OBSERVATIONS

58. By adopting resolution 940 (1994) which revised and extended the mandate of UNMIH, the Security Council entrusted UNMIH with the task of assisting the democratic Government of Haiti in fulfilling its responsibilities in connection with:

(a) Sustaining the secure and stable environment established during the multinational phase and protecting international personnel and key installations;

(b) The professionalization of the Haitian armed forces and the creation of a separate police force;

(c) Establishing an environment conducive to the organization of free and fair legislative elections to be called by those authorities and, when requested by them, monitored by the United Nations, in cooperation with OAS.

59. Four months after the Mission took over from the multinational force, it can be said that UNMIH has made significant progress towards achieving these goals. It is expected that it will be able to maintain a secure and stable environment throughout the current election period and the forthcoming presidential elections. It is also reasonable to hope that, by February 1996, Haiti will have duly elected institutions and that a functioning security system will be in place.

60. The international community has recognized that sustaining a secure and stable environment is essential to promote the economic, social and institutional development necessary for a lasting restoration of democracy in Haiti. Effective policing capabilities and related institution-building efforts continue to be urgently required as the Haitians themselves gradually assume full responsibility for the maintenance of law and order. In response to Security Council resolution 975 (1995), I have set up a voluntary fund to support the international police monitoring programme and assist with the creation of an adequate police force in Haiti. I appeal to Member States to give immediate and serious consideration to contributing to the Fund.

61. The Mission's civilian police have achieved commendable results with the Interim Public Security Force and they have likewise assisted the Haitian National Police, who will be taking up their duties in the months ahead. CIVPOL's help in this process has been much valued in Haiti. Unfortunately, too many UNMIH police personnel speak neither French nor Creole. I would urge Member States, as CIVPOL contingents are rotated, to make every effort to provide only French-speaking personnel.

62. As the Haitian National Police progressively takes over law-and-order responsibilities, it becomes essential that demobilized members of the Interim Public Security Force and other demobilized members of the Haitian security forces be reintegrated in civil society. I have instructed my Special Representative to continue to give high priority to this aspect of peace-building, which has already begun with the assistance of IOM. I also appeal to Member States for additional funding for this vital undertaking.

63. As this report is being prepared, the results of the legislative and local elections of June 1995 remain to be announced in their entirety. I am confident that President Aristide, his Government, the Haitian Provisional Electoral Council, the country's political leaders and the Haitian people will draw on this experience and take steps to correct the organizational mistakes and shortcomings that have hampered the process. It is imperative that the electoral process lead to a stable transition to a newly elected Government for the people of Haiti who, in spite of the flaws in the elections, have been able to vote free of fear and intimidation. It is my hope that the Government, the political parties and the people of Haiti will find ways to move forward together, taking full advantage of the presence in their country at this time of a large number of personnel deployed by the international community to assist them in their efforts to return Haiti to the family of democratic nations.

64. UNMIH's present mandate expires on 31 July 1995. I recommend that the Council authorize its extension until the end of February 1996, as envisaged in paragraph 11 of resolution 940 (1994) establishing the objective of completing UNMIH's mission by that time.

65. In concluding the present report on the United Nations operation in Haiti, I should like to pay tribute to my Special Representative, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, and to all the personnel of UNMIH for their dedication and perseverance and for the exemplary manner in which they are carrying out the mandate entrusted to them. I am confident that they will succeed in guiding the Mission to the attainment of its goals.

## Annex I

### Composition and strength of the military component of UNMIH as at 30 June 1995

| | |
|---|---|
| UNMIH headquarters | 170 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 14 |
| Argentina | 15 |
| Bahamas | 35 |
| Bangladesh | 1 046 |
| Barbados | 24 |
| Belize | 3 |
| Canada | 470 |
| Guatemala | 120 |
| Guyana | 51 |
| Honduras | 117 |
| India | 120 |
| Jamaica | 99 |
| Nepal | 409 |
| Netherlands | 145 |
| Pakistan | 850 |
| Suriname | 31 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 54 |
| United States of America | 2 292 |
| Total | 6 065 |

## Annex II

### Composition and strength of the military components of UNMIH (operational and support personnel) as at 30 June 1995

| | |
|---|---|
| **Operational personnel** | |
| Antigua and Barbuda (infantry) | 14 |
| Bahamas (infantry) | 35 |
| Bangladesh (infantry) | 1 046 |
| Barbados (infantry) | 24 |
| Belize (infantry) | 3 |
| Guyana (infantry) | 51 |
| Guatemala (military police) | 120 |
| Honduras (infantry) | 117 |
| India (military police) | 120 |
| Jamaica (infantry) | 99 |
| Nepal (infantry) | 409 |
| Netherlands (marines) | 145 |
| Pakistan (infantry) | 850 |
| Suriname (infantry) | 31 |
| Trinidad and Tobago (infantry) | 54 |
| United States Joint Task Force (infantry, military police and special forces) | 1 746 |
| Total | 4 864 |
| **Support personnel** | |
| Argentine Aviation Unit | 15 |
| Canadian Aviation Unit | 330 |
| United States Aviation Unit | 83 |
| United States Engineer Battalion | 150 |
| Canadian Engineer Squadron | 108 |
| United States Medical Battalion/Field Hospital | 250 |
| United States Material Management Center/Movement Control/Landing Craft Unit/Contracting Section | 59 |
| Canadian Transport Unit | 36 |
| Force headquarters | 170 |
| Total | 1 201 |

## Annex III

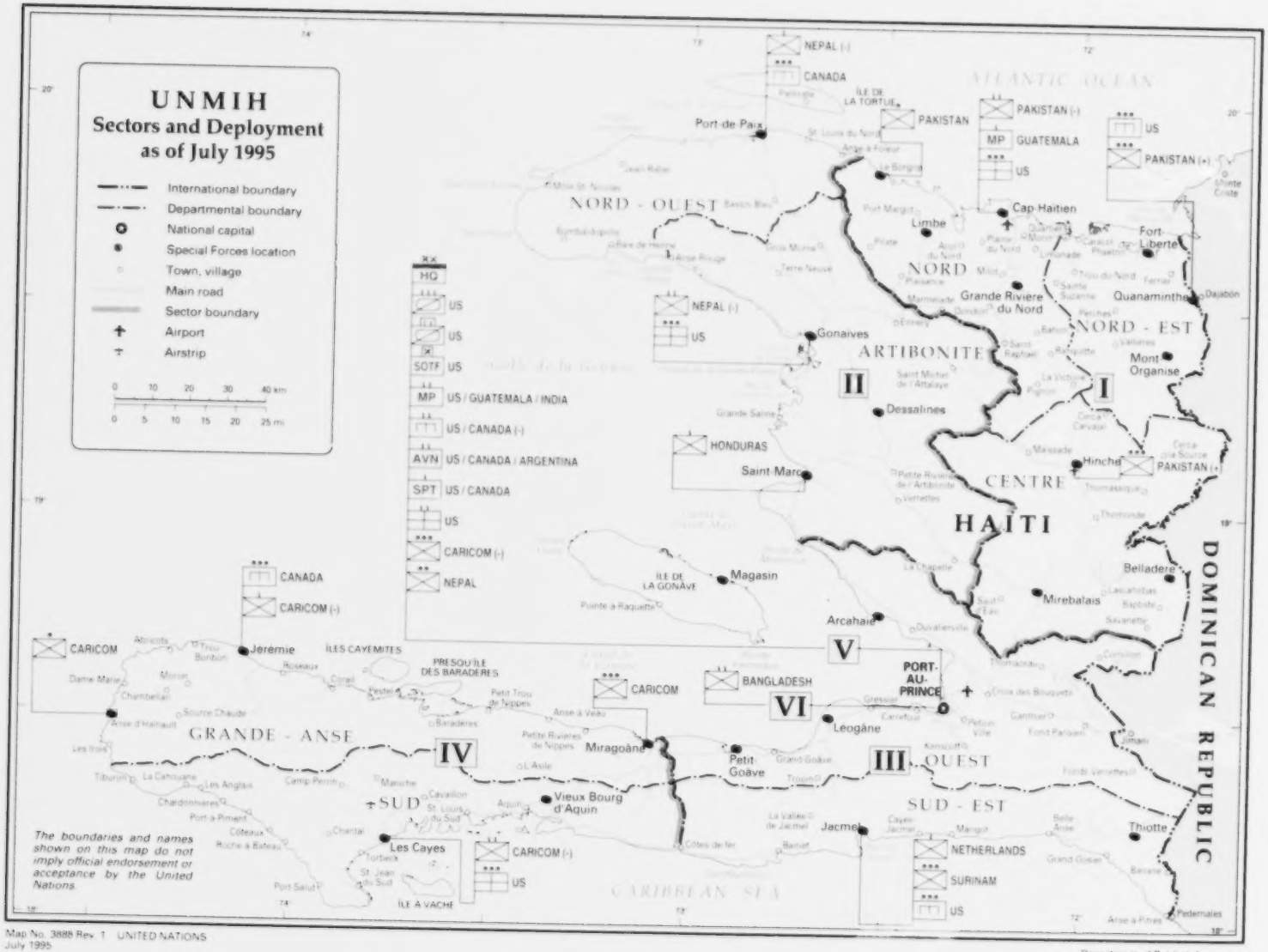
### Composition and strength of the civilian police component of UNMIH as at 30 June 1995

| | |
|---|---|
| Algeria | 15 |
| Argentina | 99 |
| Austria | 20 |
| Bangladesh | 84 |
| Barbados | 10 |
| Benin | 35 |
| Canada | 96 |
| Djibouti | 15 |
| France | 94 |
| Jordan | 146 |
| Mali | 25 |
| Nepal | 53 |
| Pakistan | 50 |
| Philippines | 50 |
| Russian Federation | 5 |
| Saint Kitts | 8 |
| Saint Lucia | 7 |
| Suriname | 15 |
| Togo | 20 |
| Total | 847 |

Annex IV

Crime statistics (1995)

| Offence | March | April | May | June |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder | 56 | 57 | 62 | 49 |
| Vigilante murder | 45 | 22 | 13 | 14 |
| Total murder | 101 | 79 | 75 | 63 |
| Armed robbery | 35 | 34 | 35 | 18 |
| Aggravated assault | 99 | 41 | 98 | 76 |
| Carjacking | 21 | 14 | 7 | 6 |
| Looting | 6 | 9 | 10 | 6 |
| Jail escape | 1 | 4 | 13 | 13 |




Map No. 3888 Rev. 1 UNITED NATIONS
July 1995

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section